Daily Report

Latin America

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Cuba

Plane Shot Down in Angola; Prisoners Taken

FL301257 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] International press agencies have reported during the past few hours that a Cuban combat plane was shot down in the eastern area of the People's Republic of Angola and that two Cuban pilots have been taken prisoner.

When questioned, the FAR Ministry confirmed that between 1500 and 2500 [as heard] local time last Wednesday [28 October], a MIG-21, (Tidic), type D-Class plane was shot down while carrying out an exploratory mission in Zone 11, 2 km southwest of (Uey), Moxico Province.

The plane was piloted by Lieutenant Colonel Manuel Rojas Garcia and Captain Ramon Quesada Aguilar, who parachuted from the plane and landed in zones where UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and South African forces operate.

Report on 22 June 1986 Oil Spill Hearings

FL221730 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Oct 87

[Special report by Lissette Bustamante on the hearings that led to the sentencing of the persons responsible for the 22 June 1986 oil spill in Cienfuegos Bay; all speakers identified by caption with the exception of the attorneys —recorded]

[Text] [Charges appear on screen:] For failing to protect the state's economic property and goods and for causing contamination of the waters. [This is followed by a photograph of each of the accused persons, their name, title, and sentence received.]

Juan A. Gutierrez Espana; deputy director responsible for the Cienfuegos Centro UPD [expansion unknown] territorial enterprise, sentenced to 2 years in prison.

Miguel P. Rabassa Alcazar; technical department chief, sentenced to 2 years in prison.

Emiliano Rey Gonzalez; maritime section chief, sentenced to 1 year in prison.

Humberto Mato Garcia, oil tanker receiver [recepcionista], sentenced to 1 year in prison.

Ruben Aguila Vega; maintenance department chief, sentenced to 1 year in prison.

Lucila Ortiz Bermudez; technical control section chief, sentenced to 1 year of restricted freedom.

Jose L. Arias Richard, maintenance and operations section chief, sentenced to 1 year of restricted freedom.

[Note on screen states:] All the persons found guilty must pay the Villa Clara, Cienfuegos, and Sancti Spiritus Oil By-product Distributing Enterprise 62,865 pesos for the 1,263 tons of oil that spilled into the Cienfuegos Bay; [aerial views of the bay and the coastal areas are shown]

[Attorney] We can say that the Cienfuegos enterprise administrative directorate was not aware of any problems at the 420 Establishment. Unfortunately, this means that there are certain administrative mechanisms that at times hinder our thinking and our actions in search of an adequate solution. Everything has turned into paperwork. A person responsible for an organization or enterprise must have the support and warmth of the main directorate organizations.

[Gutierrez] Regarding the charges presented against me—the problem of the hose, compressor, and the operations of the oiltanker brigade, I can say that I learned that there were problems with the hose in November 1984. The hose was not really damaged, but the outside of the hose was showing some signs of wear and tear. I suggested that the hose be replaced.

Comrade Rabassa immediately sent out a request addressed to Comrade Armando Perez, deputy technical director of the enterprise, with a carbon copy to me.

One of the main problems we encountered, especially when we had to change a black products [productos negros] hose was that we did not have the adequate equipment to change the hose. To change one of these hoses we need a crane and the only crane, big enough to do this kind of work, belongs to the Maritime Works Enterprise, and they keep it at the refinery's heavy material dock.

There is no contract, no legal document, that states that the Maritime Works Enterprise must lend us this crane when we need it.

We must also talk about the problem of the oiltanker brigades. Earlier, we said that we had reported, in writing, that the brigade did not have enough men for the kind of work it was suppose to do. We have our political commitments; assemblies were held during which we made our political commitments. During those assemblies, we issued documents committing ourselves to do our best to save money, among other things. These commitments were based on our own efforts.

[Attorney] Are you telling us that you personally approached the Maritime Works Enterprise with the request to get the crane you needed?

[Gutierrez] Yes.

[Attorney] Were you not aware that the Economics sector had signed an agreement with the Maritime Works Enterprise by which the enterprise committed itself to provide you with this service after October 1985 when the 12 hoses, that were stored at the Pablo Guzman dock, were received?

[Gutierrez] As far as I know, that crane is not under contract; it is assigned to Maritime Works. The only cranes we can rent are 12 and 16 ton cranes, but these cranes are not big enough and do not resolve our problems. The Maritime Works Enterprise comrades never refused us those 12 or 16 ton cranes for smaller jobs, but for this job we needed a 35 or 40 ton crane.

[Attorney] Many problems have been discussed here but I wish to insist on the issue of the boat. Why was that problem kept covered up for so long?

[Gutierrez] Regarding the boat, I wish to say that efforts to get it were carried out here in the province, in Havana, and other places. There was even a time when, through the comrades at the Cienfuegos shipyard, we tried to buy one of two boats. A 75,000 peso or a 25,000 peso boat. These boats meet the technical requirements for the kind of work that was going to be done at the port.

At that time, we talked with Comrade Pablo Martin, vice minister of Basic Industry, but the budget was not approved. When the budget was approved, the boats were no longer available. We needed boats like the ones our comrades at the fertilizers enterprise use. They have a small tugboat, nothing out of this world, but it is a tugboat built for this type of work. A tugboat that could be used by the comrades at the thermoelectric or by any other enterprise.

[Attorney] We heard someone say that several gauges were stored in the warehouse in May 1986 and that Lucila Gabriel should have adapted these gauges. Is this true? Did you know about this?

[Gutierrez] No, I knew nothing about that. I already stated that I did not know exactly what was being done with the gauges because I never received any information on this.

[Attorney] Did you know that there was no supervision on the ships when the unloading was being done?

[Gutierrez] No, I was not aware of this.

[Attorney] Then, could we say that you did not visit the center?

[Gutierrez] I do not think that this can be interpreted as not visiting the center. The center is formed by five units that are geographically dispersed. Each unit has its own activities that are very complex.

For example, I can tell you that our biggest problem last year was not with the technical department. Our biggest problem was transportation. We spent practically all our time with the transportation department.

Plant 41 was not a big problem for us. It was not the biggest problem we had.

[Attorney] Can we assume, from what you and Rabassa have said, that you forgot to change the hose?

[Gutierrez] Using the literal sense of the word we could say that several people forgot.

[Attorney] Excuse me, did you consider the work impossible. [Gutierrez] No, quite the contrary. It was something that could be done, but it can only be done if you have the equipment. I am not trying to evade my responsibility and I must admit that we could have done much more. We could all have done much more. However, I am trying to explain that the situation in that establishment is very difficult. It could be that the situation has changed since the oil spill, but prior to the oil spill, it was very difficult to get that 35 or 40 ton crane. The tugboat and pontoon problems that were broached here are not our biggest problems. The biggest problem we have when we have to lift one of those pipes is not getting the equipment we need to do this kind of work.

[Attorney] If the workers at that establishment were to come before this court and say that most of the leaders of the Cienfuegos 420 Establishment never visited the area where Plant 41 is located, would that be true?

[Gutierrez] Speaking for myself, I can say that I rarely visited Plant 41.

[Attorney] You have said that you began working at the establishment in 1977; before this you worked for the province. As far as I know, you were also a youth leader.

[Gutierrez] Yes, since 1960.

[Attorney] From the technical viewpoint, you are not qualified for this job. Are you an engineer?

[Gutierrez] I am not qualified. I am not an engineer, not even a mid-level technician.

[Attorney] You got this job because of your political cadre background? Have you received the Union of Young Communists 20th anniversary medal?

[Gutierrez] Yes.

[Attorney] What other awards have you received?

[Gutierrez] The literacy award, the supervision award, and some other certificates from State Security and the militia.

[Attorney] Were you an active member of the party when this incident occurred?

[Gutierrez] I was a party member.

[Attorney] What is your current status?

[Gutierrez] I have been separated from the rank and file of the party, I have received an administrative punishment, and I have been laid off for 2 years.

[Attorney] Under no circumstances can we separate our revolutionary duties from our other duties.

[Statement on screen reads:] 5 November 1984: A blocked hose is detected in the underwater oil pipeline at Establishment 420, Cienfuegos [underwater view of a hose and divers is shown]

[Rabassa] Yes; in November during an inspection carried out by the divers, a problem in one of the hoses was spotted and reported. We presented the report in writing and sent it to the enterprise's deputy director with carbon copies to Maritime Works and to our center's administrative office.

We must clarify here, before this court, that our establishment does not have the means to change underwater hoses. We have a small maintenance crew—a mechanic, his helper, and a [word indistinct]—and that brigade needs a crane. There is only one crane of this kind in Cienfuegos. It is the crane used by the refinery. It is controlled by the Maritime Works. We need cranes, tugboats, pontoons, much equipment that we do not have.

Another thing I must mention is that we are not authorized to stop the work, or close down a port facility. As a result of this, all we can do is send a report in writing.

In February 1986, 16 months had gone by since we sent in the report, I thought the problem had been solved because it had been some time since we had written that report.

There is something else that I would like to bring up before this court. I wish to admit, that as a leader, and active party member, I should have checked back to see that the repairs had been made. It is true that I wrote the letter, but I should have also gone back, called, or done something to make sure that the repairs were being made by someone else since we did not have the means to do it ourselves. We did not have a crane; we had nothing. However, we could not stop our work, we could not just take it on ourselves to say that no more ships would be loaded here. This had to be a decision made by someone else, at another level. I thought that when the letter I had written was received, someone would realize the situation we were in and order us to stop the loading, or unloading, process. The answer to the letter was silence. No one answered the letter. No one said anything.

[Statement on screen] 29 October 1985, 12 hoses delivered, May 1986, 5 pressure gauges delivered, never installed

[Attorney] Five pressure gauges were sent to the establishment and stored in the warehouse. These gauges were never used in the unloading work.

[Rabassa] Those gauges arrived about a month before that ship was unloaded. We have always had problems with our gauges. The pressure registered by the gauge and the pressure in the pipeline were never the same. We were constantly sending these gauges for repair in our workshop. It seems that in this case the gauge was not properly repaired and the reading was not accurate.

[Attorney] Did you demand that these repairs be done?

[Rabassa] Not in writing. We were constantly checking on the gauge problems and [word indistinct] problems.

[Attorney] Then you knew that the gauges were in the warehouse and that they were having problems with the screws.

[Rabassa] Yes, yes.

[Attorney] And you did nothing about this?

[Rabassa] I told her to do the work.

[Attorney] This means that you told Lucila to fix the gauge. You left it up to her to find a way to adapt those gauges.

[Rabassa] Lucila usually handled the problems with the gauges. She always did this.

[Attorney] This means that you gave Lucila the job of checking on the gauges and making sure that they were installed.

[Rabassa] Aha.

[Attorney] And this was not done.

[Rabassa] That was one of her jobs.

[Attorney] But she did not check on this.

[Rabassa] No.

[Attorney] If you already knew about this problem why did you not do something about Lucila?

[Rabassa] We did nothing.

[Attorney] Why?

[Rabassa] I did nothing about this.

[Attorney] I truly do not think that after deliberating on what has been said here, the jury will find that all five of the accused are guilty of an irresponsible action; guilty of not making sure that the equipment was being repaired. Only one person is responsible for maintenance and this person has a superior above him, and his superior has yet someone else above him.

[Mato] At approximately 1400 I talked to the section chief and told him that I had to take leave to resolve some personal problems. I came back to the office at approximately 2000 and stayed there until 0500. At 0500 the comrades and I went to the ship to disconnect the hose and that was when we noticed that there had been an oil spill.

[Attorney] Were your so-called unjustified absences reported?

[Mato] No absence was reported. I was not absent.

[Attorney] You were not absent?

[Mato] No.

[Attorney] Specifically, how long did you tell Emiliano that you would be away?

[Mato] I told him I was going to rest.

[Attorney] To rest?

[Mato] Yes.

[Rey] He told me that he had to go home to have lunch, take a long lunch break to take care of his daughter for approximately an hour, while his wife went downtown to get a liter of yogurt for their daughter.

[Attorney] Were specific actions taken against you because of this?

[Rey] I was removed from office but it was not because of the oil spill. [Attorney] You were told to carry out two operations; you were asked to divide the crew so that you could do two jobs. Does this mean that you did not have enough men to unload a ship?

[Unidentified speaker] Yes.

[Attorney] Am I correct?

[Unidentified speaker] Yes.

[Attorney] My question to you is: who gave you the order to split up the crew?

[Unidentified speaker] No one. All I was told was that a ship is coming in and I would work the ship with the number of men I was given.

[Attorney] Was there any reason for this?

[Unidentified speaker] Yes, of course.

[Attorney] What reason?

[Unidentified speaker] To save on docking charges.

[Attorney] Not to pay docking charges. Can you remember who gave you the order?

[Unidentified speaker] Who gave me the order?

[Attorney] Yes.

[Unidentified speaker] No one told me to split the crew. I was simply told that a ship was coming in, that I would have to service the ship, and I would work the ship with the operators I was given—with one or two men. That was it.

[Attorney] How many operators did you have on that day?

[Unidentified speaker] Four men.

[Attorney] Four men. Who asked you for the two operators you were missing?

[Unidentified speaker] Directly, no one. However, I got a message through Comrade Carmelo Verdejo, the men were requested by Emilio Rey Gonzalez, chief of the section.

[Attorney] Emiliano Rey?

[Unidentified speaker] Yes.

[Attorney] He was your superior?

[Rey] Comrade Mato and two other operators came to our office at approximately 0230. We asked about the work being done on the ship and we were told that everything was fine and that there were no problems. He told us that Carmelo and Comrade Reinaldo had stayed at the plant. I told Comrades Vera and Palacio to go to the Pablo Guzman pier to load two ships with fuel. I told them that as soon as they finished their work they were to go to Plant 41.

[Attorney] Unfortunately, we only see names on a payroll. We have never checked into the work that these men actually do. In February 1984, 1985, and 1986 we met to study the payrolls; however, we were never told that they had a need for divers and tugboat operators.

When we suggested the need for eight operators we were told that this was not necessary because this would affect the operation. The rules established for the loading and unloading of ships were not being followed.

[Aguila] I can honestly say that I know that I am innocent of all charges. I can honestly tell everyone present that I had no idea that the hose was clogged.

[Attorney] Accused Ruben Aguila Vega, if you claim that you had no knowledge of the letter sent by Pedro Miguel Rabassa Alcazar to the sub-directorate on 10 November 1984—Armando Perez Rodriguez was head of the enterprise at that time—then why did you, on 20 November—10 days after the letter was sent—send in a request for repairs of the Punta Majagua underwater pipeline?

[Aguila] As I said earlier, Maritime Safety made out a report—not the letter written by the diver or by Rabassa—stating that there were some problems with the establishment's maintenance work. Based on this letter, and on the booklet that I mentioned earlier, we, through a technician of ours, placed the request for repairs.

I also wish to take advantage of this opportunity to state that our maintenance policy, the department's maintenance policy for that year, was to check all the equipment, and this was done.

[Attorney] If you did not learn of the problem from the office of the sub-director, how did you find out about it from Maritime Safety? The Cienfuegos Maritime Safety office learned of the problem through the carbon copy that Rabassa made of the original letter.

[Aguila] I know nothing of that. I think that we are talking about two different things.

[Attorney] How can you explain a request for repairs at the Punta Majagua underwater pipeline on 20 November, only 10 days after the document was sent from Cienfuegos to Villa Clara?

[Aguila] I know nothing of that.

[Attorney] But the request was sent in by you.

[Wilfredo Lorenzo Machado, director of the Centro Territorial Enterprise] I must say that the work was not done. We were not informed that the hose was never changed; we were not told that they had a clogged hose. That is what happened.

[Attorney] You say that you knew nothing about the clogged hose?

[Machado] I had no knowledge of this.

[Attorney] You did not know this despite the letter sent by Establishment 420 on 10 November to the technical subdirectorate; in this case, to Armando Perez Rodriguez?

[Machado] He is one of the subdirectors at the enterprise. The truth is that the work was not done. There were no reports on the situation.

[Attorney] Have you discussed this problem with the union?

[Machado] What problem?

[Attorney] Of not having a crane to change the underwater hoses here in Cienfuegos.

[Machado] No. We only report our problems to the union of enterprises or the ministry; to the ministry we report those problems that the ministry can solve.

We use cranes by the hour. For example, the last change of hose was done in less than 10 hours.

[Attorney] Did you have a manual on procedures for loading and unloading ships prior to this accident?

[Machado] Yes.

[Attorney] Therefore, we could say that everyone knew the rules.

[Machado] Everyone knew the rules and they were trained to follow these rules.

[Attorney] Then why was a new set of rules issued?

[Machado] Because the old manual did not include instructions for hose maintenance. Therefore, after the accident we issued temporary rules. We had no rules regarding this.

[Attorney] What about the payroll? Did you have problems with the operators? Did they ever ask for more help or did they object to more help? Did they feel that if there were eight operators their wages would be affected? Did they feel that they should have five operators and three receivers?

[Machado] Distributing money among 5 people is not the same as distributing money among 10 people. That is quite obvious. We cannot honestly say that we ever heard the workers say this; there is no written report on this. I have no knowledge of this. But the brigade was working and they were getting paid per ton of material loaded or unloaded.

[Attorney] Is this why these crews accept more than one job at a time, thus neglecting to abide by the procedures established?

[Machado] No, I do not think so. There were enough men to unload a ship.

[Attorney] But they were actually handling two ships.

[Machado] They were unloading a ship and loading two other ships with bunker.

[Attorney] Don't you need a certain number of men to load and to unload a ship?

[Machado] Yes, but if you cannot break a rule then you cannot load a ship.

[Attorney] In this case, the rules were broken.

[Machado] Of course they broke the rules. But like I said before, if you have a five-man crew—at that moment they had only four because one had been mobilized—and you have a ship to unload, well, that is what should have been done. They should not have been asked to work the other ship.

But there are other reasons—political and economic reasons—that force a comrade—like he [not further identified] said in his statement—to work with a smaller crew. I have a crew to work one ship; I do not have a crew to work two ships. It is my responsibility to have that whole crew on the ship.

[Attorney] Then there was negligence involved.

[Machado] Of course. He moved them around.

[Attorney] From all that you have heard here, would you say that they were indifferent to the problem and that this was why the request for repairs was overlooked?

[Machado] Well...

[Attorney] Was the request for repairs disregarded because they did not have the necessary equipment?

[Machado] I do not understand what you mean by indifferent.

[Attorney] Well, all the workers who are responsible for changing the hoses claim that they forgot to do this. They forgot to change the hose even though there were 12 hoses stored at the Pablo Guzman dock in October 1985. Can we describe this being indifferent?

[Machado] Putting it in those words, I guess we could.

[Attorney] Can we also say that the enterprise was indifferent to the problem since it did not supervise the change of the hose and because of this we are here in this court?

[Machado] I said it earlier. There was no supervision.

[Attorney] Therefore, the enterprise is also to blame for this accident.

[Machado] Only in part because the enterprise was not advised of the problem.

[More scenes of the bay and spill and a typewritten statement saying "The state lost 528,489 pesos as a result of the spill," are shown.]

[Attorney] Are you aware of any problems at other Cienfuegos submarine installations; problems at the fertilizer factory and the thermoelectric plant?

[Ramon Rodriguez Gala, Maritime Safety district director] I have heard, from individuals who have visited us, that there are some problems. However, I have no first-hand information on this.

[Attorney] Have you heard of any spills or hose problems?

[Rodriguez] I have heard nothing about problems with hoses.

[Attorney] Which enterprises have problems.

[Rodriguez] The three installations operated by the MINBAS [Ministry of Basic Industry] in this province.

[Attorney] Names, please.

[Rodriguez] The Nitrogenous Fertilizers Factory with two oilducts—a naphtha and a fuel oil oilduct; the Carlos Manuel de Cespedes Thermoelectic Plant in Cienfuegos; and the enterprise that we are talking about here.

[Attorney] When you speak of MINBAS are you referring to Petroleum Byproducts Enterprise?

[Rodriguez] I am referring to the MINBAS as an organization.

[Attorney] Responsible for those three enterprises?

[Rodriguez] Responsible for the activities at those three enterprises.

[Attorney] These means that the Ministry of Basic Industry is responsible for Establishment 420, the fertilizer enterprise, and the thermoelectric plant?

[Rodriguez] Exactly.

[Attorney] Has anyone from the ministry come here to check on this problem in Cienfuegos.

[Rodriguez] We have taken this problem to all levels. We have talked with the union of enterprises, the comrades who work at the enterprise, and with ministry officials.

[Attorney] Including the Ministry of Basic Industry?

[Rodriguez] Even the ministry.

[Attorney] Have ministry comrades visited the area?

[Rodriguez] Yes. Investigators and planners have visited the area; however, no solutions have been suggested. They have not found a solution to the problem.

[Attorney] When we talked about the physical situation of the enterprise we wanted to know what you felt could cause an accident, a catastrophe, at the enterprise.

[Rodriguez] First, I will use the fertilizer factory as an example. It was recommended that the fuel pipeline be changed. Fuel is what spilled into the Cienfuegos Bay. It is a heavy product. They have just finished changing approximately 800 meters of the pipeline. This was done only 4 months ago, but the job was so badly done—the quality of the work is very poor—that we have already spotted three leaks and 800 meters of the pipeline were repaired only 4 months ago.

[Attorney] Any recent leaks spotted?

[Rodriguez] Three leaks, but no big leaks. After the catastrophe we were given a boat to use during our inspections and we have spotted three leaks.

[Attorney] In other words, there is no way to solve this problem.

[Rodriguez] There are some solutions, but these solutions alone will not resolve the problem.

[Attorney] This means that measures were adopted but only on paper [en blanco y negro]. No specific solution.

[Rodriguez] None. We brought this to the attention of the party's provincial bureau. We wrote them a letter, a lengthy letter explaining the problems being experienced at Cienfuegos Bay. The party's provincial bureau drafted an agreement; four meetings were held prior to this disaster; we talked over our problems with them; we asked for solutions. They talked about measures that the party could adopt; what they could do to improve the situation; and whether the superior organization should be asked to find solutions to these problems. Four meetings were held and the last meeting was attended by a comrade of the Central Committee. These meetings were all held before June 1986. We discussed the problems at the various installations. However, several installations are still having problems.

[Ernesto Castano Perez, Cienfuegos Fertilizing Enterprise deputy director] We have found some leaks, but no spills have been reported.

[Attorney] How many leaks?

[Castano] Not many; just a little dripping.

[Attorney] A little what?

[Castano] Drips; small leaks.

[Attorney] Drips. Underwater or above water?

[Castano] Underwater.

[Attorney] Currently, what is the situation?

[Castano] Not good.

[Attorney] Not good.

[Castano] But we are still using them [hoses] to unload the ships.

[Attorney] You are still using them to unload.

[Castano] Yes.

[Attorney] Despite the consequences.

[Castano] No, not despite the consequences. We have to unload the ships making sure that no spills occur. We cannot stop production. And this is being done with the authorization of Maritime Safety.

[Osvaldo Suri Gonzalez, chief of the Technical and Economics Section at the Carlos Manuel de Cespedes Thermoelectic Plant] We are currently having problems with the hose. First I will tell you about the pipeline.

Our pipeline is not in tip-top shape. We have had some problems with leaks. We have leaks, but you will not see a single drop of oil on the surface. We have a crew of divers from Nave Caribe that has been assigned to us. They are working with us on a permanent basis. We can change a pipe without problems.

However, our problem is with the hose. We are not unloading fuel because of that problem. Someone did something wrong and the hose was completely twisted. This is the hose that is attached to the pipeline. We have not been able to get a new hose for the following reason: We do not get enough support. However, we have worked on three ships. We now have the manpower to change the hose and our union has contacted Martime Works here in Cienfuegos asking them to lend us the crane they are using to repair the dock at the refinery. However, we have not been able to get the crane. The organization in charge of the crane has not issued the order to release the crane for the 2 days that it would take us to complete the job if we work day and night.

[Attorney] Are Establishment 420, the fertilizer factory, and the thermoelectric plant, branches of a union of enterprises under the MINBAS?

[Suri] Yes.

[Attorney] And the problem has not been resolved at that level?

[Suri] The problem has not been resolved at that level. We have tried everything. The changing of the hose would only take us 2 days and we are getting to the point that if something is not done soon, we will have to stop production. I do not know if I can say this but...[2 second break in reception]

[Attorney] Does this mean that this province will be without electricity?

[Suri] Approximately 100 percent of the economy in the central provinces would be affected.

[Attorney] Residential and industrial power?

[Suri] Yes. All the industries depend on us for their electricity.

[Attorney] And the residential sector?

[Suri] Yes, that sector would also be affected. May I expand a bit on this?

[Attorney] Yes.

[Suri] What I want to say is that this problem is being viewed in two different ways. The country's economy is viewed as one thing, while making sure that no oil is lost is viewed as something else. We have practically risked our lives in order to ensure that not a single drop of oil is lost when we unload the fuel. We have taken the necessary measures to ensure that no oil is lost. I think that it is necessary to unload fuel after having taken every precaution. However, when we decide to stop the loading or unloading of fuel we do so thinking about our country's economy—when we think of Cienfuego's economy we are also thinking about the country. But the enterprise directorate is playing it tough. We received the report from Maritime Safety but we are getting no support from the enterprise and what can we do? Stop production? That would really hurt the country's economy.

[Attorney] Has the Ministry of Basic Industry been advised of this?

[Suri] No.

[Attorney] I meant to ask whether the central organization had been advised of this?

[Suri] Yes. They have heard of this problem. I have learned that there are some deputy ministers who are working on this problem.

[Attorney] In Cienfuegos or Havana?

[Suri] In Havana. The enterprise advised them of the problem and they are handling this with the Maritime Works Directorate. They are trying to get the crane for us, but we have not heard anything about the crane being released for our use. No one has told us to use the crane for 2 days and fix the problem so that the country's economy is not harmed. [Typewritten statement "24 hours later the work to change the hose at the thermoelectric plant began with the help of one of the cranes assigned to Cienfuegos Bay," appears on screen followed by scene of men at work with old hose, showing wear and tear, being changed]

[Attorney] We see here that indifference and negligence surrounds these problems.

[Maria Proenza, president of the Cienfuegos People's Government Environmental Protection Commission] The truth is that after the spill we ran some tests of the water and got favorable results; not excellent but acceptable. This was possible because of a group of measures adopted. I feel that we, especially the members of the commission, must all do our best to create greater awareness of the need to protect our environment. We must create a greater awareness, especially at some enterprises like the fertilizer factory and the thermoelectric plant.

[Miguel Borrego, Establishment 420 worker] I think that the company's directorate must exert more pressure and demand that it be advised of the problems affecting the area. It must decide what problems should be handled by the union of enterprises, what problems should be handled by the ministry, and then, together, try to resolve all the problems that we are experiencing.

[Carmelo Verdeja, operator] I think that we must be more demanding. We do not have to wait until we hear our commander on television saying that the administrators must be more demanding. The administrators must do this on their own.

[Attorney] We see here that there are no demands being made at any level. I honestly feel that Establishment 420, Plant 41, was operating thanks to the workers.

[Nestor Zulueta, foreman Maritime Works crane section] We must be more demanding. Exigency must be our slogan. We must be like King Arthur's knights. They used their spears and exigency must be our spear.

[Proenza] We must be demanding. This, in turn, will give us results. If there are no results then we would have to say that the methods we used were not adequate.

[Zulueta] We need a stronger kind of fuel; a fuel that will make us move faster. We have this kind of fuel. What we have to do is change some of the old fuel for some new fuel. This kind of fuel is called exigency.

OTHER COUNTRIES

Haiti

Fraternity of Priests on Elections
FL300011 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil in Creole 1200 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] The Fraternity of Priests of the Southern Diocese fully supports the position of its fellow priests regarding the elections.

Its members say: In the interest of honor and respect, we are saying to all those who were not in solidarity with the Operation Cassava Plants that they were right to think that it would be really difficult to hold elections under that CNG [National Government Council] and the Army in its present condition. The terrain is indeed treacherous, full of swamps and quicksand.

We have noted, however, that a majority of the population is preparing to go to elections. Therefore, as the bishops said, now our role is to accompany them.

Thus, the Fraternity of Priests of the South has decided to support the main points of the bishops' statement and express the firm position several of us have already signed, together with a considerable number of our fellow priests from other dioceses in Haiti.

We declare to everyone that we are taking a clear stand on three points.

First of all, the CNG must give the people back its national palace by 7 February 1988 at the latest. Two years has been too long.

Also, Macoutes may not be candidates. The CEP's member-institutions must do their duty without delay, so that the CEP can find the strength to apply Article 291 of the Constitution.

In addition, we are walking hand in hand with the bishops, together with the other priests throughout the seven dioceses. We declare to all church organizations—the Brothers in Christ, youth groups, small grassroots parishes, small farmers' groups, Misyon Alfa, Jean-Maries [a well-established church youth group], Charismatics, Holy Family, prayer groups, and estate committees—that the Macoutes represent Satan.

The Fraternity of Priests of the Southern Diocese continue, saying: Rise up. Pray longer and harder. Exorcists, come forward. Block their path. Keep a close eye on them. We must drive the demons away through the force of Jesus Christ.

We are willing to respect everyone's ideas—except those which destroy the life God gave us, such as Macoute ideas.

As for the militiamen who entered the Macoute corps for protection, the 7 February events showed you that big important Macoutes were given all kinds of protection—but not you little Macoutes. The big Macoutes will be sent out of the country, hidden, and so forth. They will always find a way to get away. But all you little Macoutes have is the little place in which you are.

We are taking a clear stand on the second point.

The population is going to elections, even though many of their demands will remain unsatisfied. Nevertheless, we will accompany them for two reasons: first, to block the path to Macoutes, get rid of the CNG, and keep an eye on untrustworthy candidates, who might indeed be against the Macoutes but who are servile vis-a-vis foreign governments—candidates who would sell out the country.

Watch them carefully. They will make beautiful promises. There will be many promises, lots of soup and clairin [a strong Haitian alcoholic beverage] will be served, and lots of money handed out. They will hold rallies, just like Duvalier used to do. And also, watch out—because they will make two speeches: one in French, in which they will seriously address their own little clique and another in Creole, in which they will lie to the people.

The second reason is that the people must rise up and choose a number of people who are not all that bad, from the communal section to the presidency, all the way up the line. You should not be concerned exclusively with the president but rather with people all the way up the line. And you should be concerned with obtaining a government that will at least have to respect your wishes, your demands—a government which will allow you, the people, to continue to organize in order to advance the struggle.

The third point on which we wish to take a clear stand is that before, during, and after the elections, the only thing that can actually guarantee that the people will really get what they need is the people's own organization, with the help of the God of total liberation.

The last topic is: Let's continue working in the field. We are going to promote the people's faith in Jesus Christ—the liberator—so that when we make a mistake, now and then, we admit it. To follow the message of deliverance step by step, to obey the commandments of the God of liberation, praying hard and more often to the Holy Spirit.

We will encourage, in our own way, all the grassroots organizations seeking the same thing we are seeking—be they grassroots voodoo, cultural, union, professional, journalistic, or democratic organizations. Get moving, whether or not you are youths, small peasants, Alfa, small grassroots parishes, or prayer groups, so that we can avert this misfortune hanging over our heads. If you don't, you'll be sorry.

We are not forgetting the rare couple of merchants and industrialists who want the same thing we do. Don't let anything intimidate you or divide you. Remember, protect your independent journalists. There are still a few. Protect one another. Also protect the foreign visitors who are coming here to help us. Keep your eyes wide open and watch carefully. Sit down together more often. Think things out and reach decisions together, so you can take action and make changes together.

Yugoslav President Arrives for Official Visit

PA291455 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] Yugoslav President Lazar Mojsov is on an official 3-day visit to Mexico. He was welcomed at the Mexico City international airport by Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda. The presidential honor guard accorded him the honors befitting his high office with the traditional 21-gun salute.

Lazar Mojsov will be holding talks with President Miguel de la Madrid and high-ranking Mexican officials. The talks will address economic and political topics. This is the third time that a Yugoslav leader has visited Mexico. The late Marshal Josip Broz Tito visited Mexico twice. Lazar Mojsov will begin his official activities today.

De la Madrid Says Economic Policy To Continue

PA300406 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 28 Oct 87

[Speech by President Miguel de la Madrid closing a National Association of the Processing Industry meeting on 27 October; place not given—recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The government is aware we still face serious problems, as does everyone. At times it seems the government is lost and in turmoil. However, when Mexicans are confronted with problems and their consequences, they do not and will not lose their calm and resolve. We will continue to carry out our fundamental economic strategy: reorganization where needed, starting with public institutions, and structural changes that attack the roots of problems and that do not deal with them superficially or only with their consequences. In other words, a national renewal and a permanent struggle for modernization are what the country's progressive forces propose.

We will not despair in the persistent, difficult, and daily exercise of implementing our economic strategy. We will not be frightened by psychological pressure from the international markets. We will not take hasty measures. We will not be nervous. We will maintain our calm and resolve. We will also maintain harmony, dialogue, and communication with all social groups so we can respond to the most pressing needs of the Mexican economy in the short term. We must lower inflation to the best of our abilities; we must destroy inflation without slowing our economic recuperation. The government does not believe in shock treatment to try to stop inflation in the short term, because inflation has structural causes that have to be worked on with time, perseverance, and patience. The government wants to earn the Mexican people's trust. There will be no spectacular measures because they are ineffective. There will be continuing measures, there will be in-depth measures, but above all there will be a great effort to meet the legitimate interests of all social groups. It is a hard, difficult task but also a fascinating one. It is fascinating because we are building a new Mexico and because we are striving for a modern Mexico: a Mexico that will continue to be an independent, sovereign society; a Mexico that will continue to be a society of free men; a Mexico committed to democracy as a way of life; and a Mexico that will continue the search for better social equality, better land distribution, and just distribution of our national riches with talent, imagination, and firmness. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

Pemex To Buy Tankers—

Pemex, the state's oil company,outlined a five-year financial program Thursday that highlights the purchase of five 10,000-ton oil tankers which calls for a 180 billion dollar investment. According to the Pemex figures the plan will save 28 million dollars over a 10-year period. [Summary] *[Mexico City THE NEWS in English 23 Oct 87 p4 PA]*

El Salvador

FMLN Announces Suspension of Dialogue

PA291759 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1640 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Communique issued by the FMLN General Command on 29 October; place not given]

[Text] Attention, the FMLN this morning announced that it is completely suspending the dialogue with the government scheduled for 30 October and 4 November in Mexico City. We will read the communique issued a few minutes ago by the FMLN General Command.

FMLN General Command communique:

The FMLN strongly reiterates that it condemns the killing of Herbert Anaya Sanabria, coordinator of the nongovernmental Salvadoran Human Rights Commission, CDHES. The gravity of this murder affects the dialogue process recently resumed by our fronts with the Salvadoran Government. In this regard we report the following:

1. The assassination of Anaya Sanabria is evidence that the Christian Democratic government and the Salvadoran Armed Forces High Command, in fulfilling the Reagan administration's military doctrine, have decided to intensify the policy of killing the leaders of the democratic and popular organizations because in their policy of war there is no provision or available resources to address or even attempt to address the people's demands. This policy is the only response possible given their concept of war against the people. The repeated threats made by Napoleon Duarte, the High Command, and Coprefa turned into a campaign of slander, arrests, and kidnapping of the members and of those cooperating with the CDHES and in a campaign of persecution and harassment at their offices, which resulted in the hideous murder of the coordinator of this commission.

This shows who is responsible for this wave of crime and for the reactivation of repressive squads operating under the worn out and transparent mantle of the death squads.

2. Since 7 August, when the Salvadoran Government signed the Esquipulas II document, there also have been three arrests per day and a murder or the disappearance every 36 hours of leaders and activists belonging to different labor, trade union, and social groups. The kidnapping and disappearance of Jorge Salvador Ubau carried out by the Treasury Police comes foremost to mind.

To carry out this repressive campaign, the U.S. Government has given $9.5 million to the police corps, including rifles equipped with telescopic sights. This confirms the existence of an extermination policy directed against the popular movement.

3. Within this context, public statements issued by the Salvadoran Government and by leaders of the Armed Forces in support of the Esquipulas agreement and national reconciliation are nothing more than a cover-up for their real objective, which is to step up a U.S.-imposed war and to repress all political opposition with the same brutal measures already condemned by our people and by international public opinion.

4. We fully concur with popular indignation and will support the struggle to stop the escalation of repression and terror. Based on the aforementioned, we resolve to:

A. Not participate in dialogue commission meetings scheduled between 30 October and 4 November in Mexico City. In this way we condemn the crime committed by the Salvadoran Government and the Armed Forces. Our participation in that meeting would create false expectations and divert national and international public opinion.

B. We will continue to review developments to further the dialogue process and to reaffirm our decision to continue making efforts toward achieving a broad national consensus to ensure a patriotic resolution of the conflict and recover El Salvador's sovereignty.

29 October 1987

[Signed] Commanders Roberto Roca, Shafick Jorge Handal, Joaquin Villalobos, Ferman Cienfuegos, and Leonel Gonzalez

Honduras

Military Denies Contra Expulsion Plan Exists

PA251501 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 Oct 87

[Text] It is false that the Armed Forces have an emergency plan to expel the contras. Colonel Manuel Enrique Suarez Benavides, spokesman of the Honduran Armed Forces, has denied press reports about the existence of a military contingency plan to expel the contras from Honduran territory. According to the reports, the Honduran military would intervene in the event of a failure of the peace plan adopted in Guateamla by the Central American presidents. What we have stated regarding Esquipulas II, Suarez Benavides said, is that the Armed Forces will support the decisions adopted by President Jose Azcona.

Revolutionary Movements Outline Demands

PA292340 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 Oct 87

["Open Letter" from the National Unity Directorate of the Revolutionary Movement of Honduras to the National Reconciliation Commission dated October 1987]

[Text] The outlawed revolutionary movements have addressed the National Reconciliation Commission [CRN]. The National Unity Directorate, founded by Dr

Jose Maria Reyes Mata in Nicaragua to unify the Honduran revolutionary movements, is heading a group of outlawed political factions seeking legal participation in Honduras' political processes.

Today we broadcast the full text of a communique in which the illegal political forces in Honduras state their position with regard to the Esquipulas II agreements and demand a space in the national political spectrum.

Open letter from the Honduran revolutionary movements to the National Reconciliation Commission:

Dear Sirs:

The undersigned organizations, members of the National Unity Directorate of the Revolutionary Movement of Honduras, DNU-MRH, on behalf of important sectors of Honduran society, and because we represent the thoughts, feelings, and interests of broad circles of progressive laborers, peasants, students, teachers, intellectuals, and small property owners in the country, address this letter to you, convinced that it is of vital importance for the nation's future to take advantage, in a sensible and timely manner, of the initiatives generated by the Esquipulas II agreements signed by the five Central American presidents in Guatemala on 7 August. The agreements allow for dialogue, civilized political negotiation between the government and opposition, and the implementation of agreements that could pave the way for a true democracy based on the elimination of antipopular repression, threats, and institutionalized terrorism, which endanger the Republic's social and political stability and which increasingly diminish the democratic process begun in 1980.

We are certain that those agreements make it possible—without our having to resort to the legitimate recourse of force—to expel irregular forces, such as the Nicaraguan contras and foreign troops, who, in addition to trampling our national sovereignty, have become a source of permanent friction between us and neighboring countries, especially Nicaragua.

You cannot be unaware of the fact that the gathering of such forces in areas near the border with Nicaragua—El Paraiso, Olancho, or Mosquitia—and the existence of the Palmerola base with its inevitable abuses and attacks on our people, the existence of ammunition and weapons storage areas, and innumerable periodic maneuvers, described as joint or combined with the Honduran Army, are a source of constant provocation for neighboring countries.

For all the above reasons, we are forced to propose the following measures, which, while they do not surpass the scope or content of the Esquipulas II agreements, can contribute to the creation of a climate of peace and security, which we all desire:

1. The immediate eradication of persecution, torture, murder, and general harassment to which leaders, activists, and popular organizations are subjected by the Honduran state security bodies.

2. The explusion by the police and security forces of those elements pointed out by the national public as responsible for repression and abuses against the physical and moral integrity of people who have been kidnapped, detained, questioned, or jailed without orders from a competent judge.

3. The abolition of Battalion 316, better known as the death squad, and known—through irrefutable statements to the OAS Inter-American Justice Court by the CODEH [Honduran Human Rights Defense Committee], the COFADEH [Committee of Relatives of Missing Detainees in Honduras], and other witnesses for the prosecution—to be responsible for horrible crimes against popular leaders who have been kidnapped or who have disappeared. The appropriate penal penalties must be applied to the masterminds and actual perpetrators of those human rights violations.

4. The immediate expulsion of the Nicaraguan contras from our territory and the abolition or revision of the military treaties signed with the U.S. Government, under whose protection and in flagrant violation of our sovereignty and of our political Constitution, and ignoring the people's will, there are regular U.S. troops stationed in our country who were provided facilities to move about our territory during the "Ahuas Tara," "Terencio Sierra," "Solid Shield," "Cabanas," and other military maneuvers, which constitutes an open provocation against neighboring governments with which Honduras maintains official relations.

5. The reform of the current electoral law to allow the registration of new political parties, independent candidates, and the formation of coalitions for electoral purposes as a basic condition for free, pluralistic, and honest elections.

6. The abolition of Decree Law No. 33, better known as the antiterrorist law, not only because of its unconstitutionality, but because it has become a tool to justify pseudolegal repressive actions against all those who do not agree with the government's views and because it denies the legitimate exercise of political liberties and social rights, which are undeniable.

7. The abolition of the arbitrary decision made by the National Electoral Tribunal suspending municipal elections, an action that has been generally rejected by the people because they consider it an attack on our people's sovereign and democratic will; and the adoption of the necessary measures to hold municipal elections in January 1988 after revising the current electoral law to allow the multipartisan participation of all sectors of Honduran society.

8. The decree of an amnesty law that will allow the immediate release and the return to the fatherland of all those exiled for political and related common crimes.

9. The adoption, in keeping with the Esquipulas II agreements, by the government of measures that will facilitate the revolutionary and popular organizations' access to television, radio, or press without being subject to prior censorship or restrictions resulting from ideological bias, as is happening now.

We feel that to promote initiatives for implementing or openly discussing these demands by officials of other political groups and to promote understanding in the spirit of true cordiality, the CRN should promote and sponsor a national dialogue that would not exclude the popular organizations or the political parties that have been outlawed and have expressed the interests and views of important sectors of our society.

We feel these small but important demands are not in themselves a solution to the serious economic, social, and political problems our fatherland is presently confronting. It would be irresponsible for us to create false hopes for our people, making them believe the simple implementation of the Esquipulas II agreements is a panacea for their serious problems. However, we are aware that the implementation of the agreements would be a positive step and that it would demonstrate good faith on the part of Honduras' military and civilian authorities regarding the Guatemala agreement. We would be contributing effectively to the creation of a climate of true confidence and harmony among Hondurans and creating the framework for a return to a de jure state with democratic guarantees, which have deteriorated, thus denying the state any national or international credibility.

We would be putting an end to a situation of generalized violence, which, if not stopped in time, could lead to a civil war. Now is the time for the CRN to make the government and the Armed Forces consider the need for measures resulting from analysis and a high sense of patriotism. The government and the Armed Forces also should prove that they will desist from conduct that makes them the accomplices of those who are apparently determined to sabotage the Esquipulas II agreements, as incontrovertibly demonstrated by the Reagan administration and its Central American servants' maneuvers. These maneuvers aim to sabotage the Esquipulas II agreements and destroy this extraordinary and perhaps final opportunity we Central Americans have given ourselves to prevent a regional war of unforeseeable consequences and to secure peace with self-determination and dignity, which is what our nations desire.

October 1987

[Signed] For the National Unity Directorate by:

Rigoberto Padilla Rush, Coordinator

Communist Party of Honduras

Cinchonero Popular Liberation Movement

Morazonista Front of Honduran Liberation

Movement of Revolutionary Unity

Nicaragua

FSLN Communique on Esquipulas Compliance

PA300318 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2238 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Communique issued by the Sandinist Assembly; read by Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce Castano, FSLN Executive Commission deputy coordinator, at the Presidency's Heroes and Martyrs Room in Managua—live; broadcast in progress]

[Text] ...a democratic, free, just, and peaceful society. The most reactionary U.S. sectors began a constant and treacherous campaign to deliberately distort facts and slander Nicaragua as soon as victory banners were raised by the people at the Plaza of the Revolution on 19 July 1979. At that time we had not even adopted a single political or administrative measure.

The Santa Fe document marked the shaping of U.S. foreign policy toward Nicaragua, which, in essence, is a strategy to exterminate the nascent Sandinist people's revolution.

After President Ronald Reagan was elected the Santa Fe document was implemented, and the first steps were taken to restore the defeated Somozist National Guard.

President Reagan backed his political speech by fully participating in the organization, financing, military training, and efforts to supply the counterrevolutionaries with modern military weaponry. He appointed top officers of the Somozist National Guard as chiefs of the mercenaries. These were men who had become known for their old ties with the Pentagon. They were known for their genocidal and barbaric acts. They hired civilians to use as political fronts. These civilians included one who is a very well-known experienced CIA agent in Nicaragua.

In line with its interventionist behavior, which has victimized Nicaragua several times throughout its history, the U.S. Government unconditionally supported the counterrevolutionary forces. These forces appeared as the opponents to the laws regulating the process of change, the revolution.

The oligarchy, the criminals, and the exploiters organized under the imperialist leadership as the antithesis of the people's victory became the imperialist negation.

However, to guarantee the achievements made, the FSLN delivered the weapons to the people.

Complying with its initial program, the revolutionary government began a literacy campaign that started the democratization of education.

The government began agrarian reform, making the dreams of Nicaraguans, in general, and of the peasants, in particular, come true. For the first time, land was irreversibly turned over to those who work it.

The FSLN National Directorate emphasized that a mixed economy, political pluralism, and nonalignment are an intrinsic part of the Nicaraguan revolution.

Imperialism and its domestic allies responded with war, capital flight, the economic embargo, the boycott of the elections by the political groups that are the most servile to imperialism, and explicit pressure on governments throughout the world. Those measures were all designed to isolate Nicaragua. This was their response to the historic decision to build a new, fully human way of life under Nicaragua's particular conditions.

These external factors created the Central American conflict. The Latin American survival instinct, however, became evident with the creation of Contadora and its Support Group. The group acts to hinder and obstruct the promised direct U.S. intervention in Nicaragua.

In 1984, when the Contadora Group proposed a peace treaty for Central America, the Nicaraguan Government was the only regional government that decided to sign it in its entirety.

When Costa Rican President Oscar Arias proposed his peace plan for Central America, the Nicaraguan Government accepted it as a basis for negotiation.

When the Central American presidents met in Guatemala, our president was willing to sign a general peace agreement.

On 17 August 1987, the FSLN voiced its opinion, stressed the importance of the agreement, and promised to faithfully abide by it.

The Nicaraguan people and the FSLN were very pleased the five Central American presidents signed a peace agreement despite efforts by the U.S. Administration to reject or limit them.

The autonomy plan, the acceptance of rebel deserters, the desertions, the repatriation program, and the cease-fire agreed upon were preludes and extra efforts that Nicaragua made for peace.

After the Esquipulas agreements, the Nicaraguan Government, moved by good faith and the people's support, has taken important and specific steps to contribute to regional peace and to ratify and verify with facts the compliance with these agreements.

The Nicaraguan Government has been unequivocal in the steps it has taken toward this goal.

In the first place, our government withdrew the suit against Costa Rica at the International Court of Justice and delayed the same process against Honduras.

On 12 August, only 5 days after signing the Esquipulas agreements, the Nicaraguan Government, abiding by these agreements, invited the Episcopal Conference and the legally-registered opposition parties to choose their representatives to the National Reconciliation Commission. Cardinal Miguel Obando was appointed the head of this commission.

On 25 August, 13 days later, the Nicaraguan Government was firmst in complying with the agreements when it formed the National Reconciliation Commission. On that same day, to further boost the peace process, the government granted permission for the return of some expelled priests.

On 1 September, as a result of a decree signed by the Nicaraguan president, the National Reconciliation Commission was installed. Twelve days later, Central American prisoners who had been found guilty of violating the Public Security and Order Law—because they had joined mercenary forces as fighters—were pardoned. On that day, 13 September, the government abrogated the decree known as the Absentees Law, and political parties were asked to begin a national dialogue on 15 October. On 19 September, the government authorized the reopening of the daily *La Prensa*. Three days later, on 22 September, in spite of the continuation of the war and of the emergency law, the government lifted the censorship of the media and ordered the reopening of Radio Catolica. It also declared a unilateral cease-fire.

Broad freedoms have been provided since the signing of the Esquipulas II agreement so political parties can speak freely at public assemblies, meetings, and demonstrations.

The process of simultaneous compliance with the commitments made in Guatemala begins on 5 November. Nicaragua has been noticeably ahead in complying with these commitments. Meanwhile, the U.S. Administration has completely sabotaged the agreement.

The U.S. Government's response to the search for peace favored by the Nicaraguan Government has been to reaffirm its policy of aggression and death. The response to the political opening has been grotesque lies and the cynical violation of a responsible way of exercising freedom of expression. The U.S. Government has responded to the cease-fire proposal with more crimes and more intransigence, has supplied the mercenary forces with modern infantry and antiaircraft weapons, and has increased CIA activities against our country. The enemy has responded to the call for a national dialogue by weakening any possibility of a domestic

political understanding. The U.S. Government has responded to the Esquipulas II peace mandate by directly and indirectly pressuring the U.S. Congress and the U.S. people to approve its announced request for $270 million to sustain the mercenary war.

Our firm and explicit desire to comply with the agreement has been clearly demonstrated, because without being obligated to do so we have made important decisions ahead of the deadlines established by the Guatemala agreements. We cannot, however, continue acting unilaterally when our genuine desire for peace collides with imperialist stubbornness and its admitted specialties of terrorism and death.

We repeat: The Esquipulas II agreements demand simultaneous compliance with each and all of the commitments made. No amnesty can be granted as long as the mercenary forces continue killing our brothers. The state of emergency cannot be suspended as long as our peasants, elderly people, women, and children are being killed in a cowardly manner, and as long as the aggression organized by the United States—which is the reason for the state of emergency—continues.

We are only a few days away from beginning the process of simultaneously implementing the agreements, and the enemy has responded to the desire to grant an amnesty with the demand that all the crimes be absolutely forgotten and that the rivers of blood and tears of half a century of tyranny be forgotten. Such a demand is intolerable to the Nicaraguan people, and it is therefore intolerable to the FSLN.

Contrary to the Esquipulas II agreement, the United States has insisted we hold a political dialogue with the counterrevolutionary leaders. This would mean, essentially, displacing domestic political parties in favor of the U.S. Government's puppet, mercenary representatives.

The counterrevolution is not only the antithesis of the revolution. Revolution and counterrevolution are mutually exclusive. The counterrevolution implies the eradication of achievements and principles and a return to the past, to tyranny, to injustice, to institutionalized exploitation, to crime, to torture, and to brutality. We Sandinists will never accept a return to the past.

The counterrevolution, as everybody knows, has been organized, financed, directed, and armed by the U.S. Administration. The counterrevolution's leaders are on the U.S. Administration's payroll, and they can be removed and dismissed, as everyone knows well. The counterrevolutionary leaders live comfortably in the United States, Honduras, and Costa Rica and are paid in dollars. They have never and will never represent or have effective command over the counterrevolutionary forces in the field, and they are even less capable of leading those forces. The true leadership is exerted by the United States through the CIA.

The counterrevolutionary leaders are a group of provocateurs charged with presenting imperialism's legally and politically unacceptable demands in a way that would provide President Reagan with arguments for sabotaging the Esquipulas II agreements and for obtaining from Congress new funds for the counterrevolutionaries, as well as support for continuing his interventionist policy in Central America.

The reasons for the mercenaries remaining armed lose value and credibility as the Esquipulas process progresses. Nicaragua's unilateral and indisputable steps can be seen, and all provisions of the agreements are being complied with.

The Nicaraguan people and the FSLN declare that under no circumstances and nowhere, with any intermediary whatsoever, will there ever be a political dialogue, direct or indirect, with the counterrevolutionary leaders. There is, however, a way to end the war: The Esquipulas agreements must be strictly complied with. Compliance with these accords—and this must be clearly defined—implies all aid to the counterrevolution from the United States and other Central American governments must cease without tricks or delaying maneuvers. While the bases for launching aggression against Nicaragua continue operating in neighboring countries and while the counterrevolution is not ordered to stop waging war against the legitimate Nicaraguan Government, the Esquipulas II agreements will not have been complied with.

The FSLN, with faith and confidence in the prospects for peace, reiterates its support for the Guatemala agreements and reaffirms its desire to defend them as the only quick and peaceful solution in Central America. The FSLN does so with the understanding that all provisions of these agreements must be complied with. Signing these accords means the obligation, accepted in good faith, to comply with the accords simultaneously and in good faith within the established time frame.

The FSLN, with the same will and intransigence that it defends and will defend compliance with the Guatemala agreements, will defend its right not to accept demands that are not within the letter and spirit of Esquipulas II.

The FSLN is a revolutionary organization that has undertaken the historic task of leading a revolution. This means not abandoning the principles of defending national sovereignty, making a profound change in the structures of foreign domination, and ending worker exploitation. These are our most sacred commitments. These are the commitments we have signed with our martyrs' blood. We defend the Esquipulas II agreements because they respect the historic commitments of our revolutionary leadership, which are part of our Constitution.

We Sandinists will never deny our historic program, as this would mean attacking the revolution's very existence and would betray the sacrifice, martyrdom, and great price we paid during the years of struggle against the Somozist tyranny, which we continue to pay to defend our sovereignty and the country's dignity.

Nicaragua has complied, is complying, and will comply to the letter with the Esquipulas II accords within a simultaneous framework. The FSLN reiterates, as President Daniel Ortega said at the United Nations, its intention of starting direct and unconditional talks with the U.S. Government.

The FSLN yearns for peace, but not for the peace of cowards or of those who hesitate; not for the peace that implies surrendering our national dignity. The FSLN will not give an inch in the uncompromising defense of the people's conquests. The FSLN will not lower its guard until we win the fight for peace using international politics, diplomacy, and negotiation. We shall continue struggling with renewed heroism, with our weapons in our hands, until we defeat the imperialist aggression and conquer peace; a dignified and lasting peace that will allow us to comply with the duty and right to build a society enjoying liberty, justice, democracy, national sovereignty, and the people's power.

Fatherland, live or die!

Managua, 29 October 1987

CDN Demands Broader Participation in Talks

PA291533 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Communique issued by the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board in Managua on 28 October]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN] reaffirms its demand that all its member organizations are rightfully entitled to participate in the national dialogue. This is in line with Esquipulas II, which specifies that a dialogue must involve all unarmed internal opposition groups. The CDN made this demand in a letter to the president of the Republic dated 8 October 1987, which has not yet been properly answered.

At present, only three political parties belonging to the CDN have been invited to participate in the national dialogue. A letter dated 27 October from the president to principal delegates in the national dialogue accepts the participation in this dialogue of three political parties belonging to our organization. The CDN agrees with this, but reaffirms its demand that our representation be increased by allowing the participation of other member organizations.

[Signed] Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board

Managua, 28 October 1987

Ramirez Denies Plan To Buy Cluster Bombs

PA291422 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] Nicaraguan Vice President Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado today denied reports published in *The Washington Post* that Nicaragua will buy cluster bombs from Chile through Panama for use against the Somozist counterrevolutionaries.

Dr Ramirez Mercado described this new slander as yet another element of a disinformation campaign aimed at discrediting the revolutionary government.

A spokesman for the Ferrimar Company, which makes these weapons for the Chilean Air Force, said in (San Pedro) that reports that the EPS is buying cluster bombs from them are completely false.

Ruiz Calls for More Oil From CEMA Members

PA300207 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Cooperation Minister Henry Ruiz today issued an urgent call to the socialist countries asking them to make a political commitment to supply oil to our country. He spoke before the CEMA member states' delegates, who began their fourth session in Managua today. He told them that this year Nicaragua is facing a 50,000-ton oil shortage and that so far it has been impossible for Nicaragua to get this oil.

Ruiz thanked the CEMA countries for their solidarity but reminded them it is now more necessary than ever to face U.S. imperialism's military and economic aggression:

[Begin Ruiz recording] In view of the current economic and political situation, Nicaragua needs to count on, more urgently than ever, an adequate, timely oil supply. It needs it as an absolute priority. It is a matter of security.

The United States has made special efforts to prevent Nicaragua from getting this oil supply. Certain Latin American governments that usually supplied this product are no longer doing so. Barefaced U.S. pressures on Latin America have resulted in the suspension of this traditional oil supply.

Nicaragua has listened to the allegations that our financial problems and insolvency prevent Nicaragua from paying for the oil under normal or concessional terms. The Nicraguan Government is absolutely convinced that the current situation, our oil problem, and the wider Central American problems are mainly political.

We established a minimum national requirement of 750,000 tons of oil and oil by-products for 1987. So far we have received or secured only 700,000 tons. Therefore, we still have a 50,000-ton deficit for this year, and it has been impossible for us to cover it.

This year, we have received 400,000 tons from the USSR, 100,000 tons from Cuba, 90,000 from the GDR, 40,000 from Bulgaria, 30,000 from Czechoslovakia, 30,000 from Poland, and 10,000 from Hungary.

We recognize the efforts the CEMA countries have made through bilateral means. However, we feel that, particularly because of the current political situation, there must be greater oil cooperation from the CEMA member states, ideally under a multilateral framework in terms of annual volume and supply, as well as in terms of preestablished periods in which this cooperation would be given.

We feel this topic is of utmost importance during this fourth session. [end recording]

Netherlands Minister Promises Continued Aid

PA282020 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 27 Oct 87 p 5

[Text] Before leaving Nicaragua, Piet Bukman, Netherlands cooperation and development minister, said his country will continue its cooperation with Nicaragua. He said that the possibility of extending this cooperation to all other Central American nations in an effort to contribute to the success of the Contadora peace initiatives and regional economic integration is under discussion.

Bukman said that the Netherlands seeks a balanced cooperation with Central American countries that would be closely linked to the peace process, the ability of the region's countries to absorb the aid, and the usefulness of projects presented.

Bukman said the Netherlands will study a Nicaraguan proposal to draft 3-year plans for assistance and collaboration to avoid problems encountered with 1-year plans. Current Netherlands assistance to Nicaragua amounts to $16 million.

Finally, Bukman said that he met with President Daniel Ortega, Foreign Cooperation Minister Commander Henry Ruiz, Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, nongovernmental groups, opposition parties, and university rectors.

Commander Henry Ruiz said the Netherlands' new policy toward Central America constitutes clear evidence of its presence in the area. As is the case with other Western Europen countries, this shows its interest in helping bring peace to the isthmus.

Ruiz said that Netherlands cooperation with all Central American nations will decrease dependency on the United States. "To us, this is a significant political issue because it is in keeping with the policy of the revolutionary government."

The foreign cooperation minister announced that Nicaragua and the Netherlands will meet in February 1988 to analyze a 3-year plan and various aspects of the cooperation. In August, the implementation of the plan and programs for the next year will be reviewed.

Panama

Esquivel Not To Attend Cabinet Sessions

PA292019 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 29 Oct 87 pp A-1, C-10

[Excerpts] Vice President Dr Roderick Esquivel yesterday said he will not attend cabinet meetings "until a dialogue is promoted and there is freedom of the press, general amnesty, and an atmosphere of peace, decency, and democracy prevailing in the country."

Esquivel, president of the Liberal Party [PL], made the announcement during a news conference yesterday afternoon at the Granada Hotel in Panama City. He also announced his views concerning the country's political crisis and reiterated his stand that has been considered dissent by the leading circles of the UNADE [National Democratic Union] government alliance.

The vice president of the Republic reiterated to the local press and foreign correspondents that he will not resign his post and pointed out that his office, which was ransacked during his absence from the country, will be located "wherever I am."

The vice president was accompanied by leaders of the red bell [Liberal Party symbol] party during his dialogue with newsmen. One of the most important aspects of the dialogue was the confirmation that all PL members are prohibited from collaborating with the current administration. This includes ministers of state, deputy ministers of state, directors or managers of autonomous entities, and assistant directors or deputy managers of those entities, as well as presidential advisers.

As it did on Tuesday night, the National Political Directorate emphasized that the PL withdrew from the UNADE political coalition that supports President Delvalle's administration "because the current administration has deviated from the basic objectives that led to our alliance."

It was also emphasized that the party is determined to adopt an independent political line in order to continue promoting its democratic, economic, and social principles and to maintain the PL's commitment to intensifying our struggle for the true and prompt democratization of the country.

"The president of the Republic does not have the power to dismiss me," Dr Esquivel said in answer to a question.

He explained that he has been attending the Cabinet Councils because it is his responsibility and that he participates in them because he wants to contribute his opinions and his advice on any decision made there.

When referring to his participation in these Cabinet Councils, where some UNADE parties consider he was working as a spy, he answered: "Imagine that, a vice president of the Republic attending as a spy..."

Meanwhile, he added that it is useless to recommend anything (at the Cabinet Council). There is a steamroller there. Right now, without any explanation, it would approve the string of blunders that this cabinet is committing everyday. [passage omitted]

It was learned during the news conference that the PL Honor Commission will decide whether or not to expel the government and justice minister from the party. Esquivel said he did not accuse the government and justice minister of anything, but "the party and the minister himself have accused each other of violating deep principles of liberalism."

The vice president of the Republic said: "I do not want to discuss [Government and Justice Minister] Mr Chiari; the Honor Commission will report on this during a news conference, if you are interested. He has already been expelled from the minds of the Liberals. The vast majority of the Liberals—those who are true liberals—reject him."

Concerning the 1989 elections, Dr Esquivel said he was in favor of clean, honest, and trustworthy elections, but he emphasized that in order for this to be possible there must be changes within the Electoral Tribunal. "This is one of the big reforms the president of the Republic must make and should have made, and this is one of the recommendations we made that he did not like."

Station on Esquivel Separation From UNADE

PA291708 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] Finally, the divided Liberal Party faction headed by Vice President of the Republic Roderick Esquivel decided to withdraw from the National Democratic Union, UNADE. However, it was necessary for President Eric Arturo Delvalle to remove the most outstanding proteges of that political organization from their posts before they [the Liberal Party] would take a step that in all sincerity they should have taken the very moment they publicly and privately expressed their opposition to the official actions carried out by the current resident of the Palace of the Herons [the presidential residence].

Frankly, from the beginning we considered the policy of systematically atacking the work done by Delvalle and his true collaborators while at the same time receiving high salaries from the government to be ungracious and perhaps even disloyal.

For cool-headed analysts of national developments there is no longer any doubt about Esquivel's role. Although he has all the right to act according to his personal principles, his lack of elegance and incorrect political behavior were shown by trying to control institutions and top positions while at the same time portraying himself to the public as the fiercest critic of the president of the Republic, to whom he owed respect and support, at least while he was a member of the government alliance.

Recent developments seem to indicate that the path leading Panama to the 1989 general elections is not free of treason and dualities. Following that line of thought, those who are still in government but believe that it should be eliminated should present their resignations as soon as possible. That would be an ethical, moral, and honest action. Furthermore, no one who has any respect for himself can remain within a government coalition in an official position while ruthlessly attacking his fellow workers who regard him as one of them.

Editorial on U.S. Envoy's 'Antidiplomacy'

PA291904 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 28 Oct 87 p 6

[Editorial: "Mr Davis' Antidiplomacy"]

[Text] Ever since the chief executive in Washington appointed Mr Arthur Davis to represent that powerful country in Panama, there has been an atmosphere of uneasiness within the local circles that are aware of this official's background. This uneasiness stems from his actions in another Latin American nation that were in no way, according to a large majority, in line with the precepts of someone responsible for promoting the best of relationships between his own country and other countries.

As if this were not enough, before boarding the plane that brought him to Panama Mr Davis made very unfortunate statements that his mission was to impose a genuinely democratic system in Panama as soon as possible despite any objections. His statements were strongly rejected because they reflected an arrogant attitude and an open desire to subdue our people by someone responsible for carrying out a diplomatic mission.

With their traditional inclination to forgive, Panamanians stopped criticizing the new ambassador in the hope he would change his opinion and attitude toward us for the sake of the prestige of his diplomatic career and to improve the relationship between the peoples of Panama and the United States after having mingled among us and learned about our situation. This was certainly not a difficult task because facts show that Panamanians have

always displayed a very favorable attitude toward the U.S. people that is not affected by temporary differences involving small matters; always routine, unimportant matters.

A short time passed and our people compared Mr Davis to officials who neither give nor take; he did not open the road for a smooth traditional friendship between our people and his, but his activities did not block that friendship, either.

However, it was enough for Mr Davis to see the Panamanian people (as all people throughout history have) take two different paths to resolve a problem, in our Panamanian style, for him to conclude that the time had come to play the card hidden up his sleeve, to make good his previous statements and conclude that the time had come to impose his kind of democracy instead of our kind of democracy.

By the way, Davis' style is not well liked by Panamanians and is not in keeping with the activities of a real diplomat. Actually, he is advocating an antidiplomacy because he is promoting repudiation instead of friendship, rejection instead of sympathy. This sin and error is very serious because it divides two peoples who, having been associated for nearly a century, have learned to tolerate each other's negative aspects and bring out each other's positive aspects.

Keeping this in mind, nobody should be surprised by the National Security Council order to our foreign minister to "review the current actions of that diplomatic mission as soon as possible to determine the appropriate national government reaction." And nothing casts doubt on our certainty that the council was referring to Mr Arthur Davis in making such a statement.

Argentina

Spanish Prime Minister, Delegation Arrive

PY282052 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2038 GMT 28 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Oct (TELAM)—On his arrival at the metropolitan airport, Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez was met by President Raul Alfonsin and other national authorities.

Felipe Gonzalez arrived today at 1735 [2035 GMT] at the military sector of the metropolitan airport.

Meets With Alfonsin

PY292342 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] Presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez has said that President Alfonsin and Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez met at Government House for over 1 and 1/2 hours to discuss the Latin American foreign debt situation.

The two presidents [as heard] agreed that the matter should be treated as a political issue. Throughout the meeting, Felipe Gonzalez had a conciliatory and cooperative attitude.

Lopez said that the meeting was cordial and friendly and was held within the framework of the traditionally excellent relations with Spain. He added that during the meeting, the two presidents also discussed bilateral problems.

Lopez said that Alfonsin fully briefed Felipe Gonzalez on the foreign debt situation. [recorded passage indistinct]

Lopez also said that the issue of the condonation of Argentina's debt by Spain was not discussed, but added that the Spanish Government might make a decision on the issue after Felipe Gonzalez' meetings with Alfonsin. Lopez said that the Pact of Moncloa was not discussed either.

Before the end of the meeting, Alfonsin presented Felipe Gonzalez with a hand-made calabash inscribed with the Spanish, Argentine, and Andalucian coats of arms; a map of Andalucia drawn in Amsterdam in 1648; and a gaucho belt inscribed with Gonzalez' initials.

The security services mounted a strict security cordon around Government House, preventing journalists from seeing or talking to Gonzalez.

Around noon today Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez and Foreign Minister Dante Caputo signed a special agreement for the implementation of cooperation programs in social and labor related areas. They also signed a treaty that allows criminals to serve their sentences in their native lands. Caputo and Fernandez-Ordonez emphasized the importance of the act. [recorded passage indistinct]

Foreign Ministers Hold Talks

PY292348 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2113 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Oct (TELAM)—Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez met with Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo for over 3 hours today to analyze topics concerning bilateral relations and the current international situation.

The two foreign ministers discussed the Central American situation, the dialogue between the EEC and the Group of Eight Latin American presidents, and the problems stemming from the fall of international prices of meat and grains.

According to the sources, the two ministers also analyzed the agenda of the Central American presidential meeting with the Group of Eight in November, and the meeting of the heads of the industrialized nations scheduled for next June.

The two ministers also decided on the creation of a special commission to promote Spanish participation in Argentina's development, and the installation of an antenna for Radio Nacional de Espana transmissions to Argentina and the Argentine Radio Nacional transmissions to foreign countries.

Economy Minister on Debt Issue

PY300225 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1650 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Oct (NA)—Spanish Economy Minister Carlos Solchaga today stated that "all the discussions of countries declaring unilateral debt cancelations are completely senseless. These thoughts are completely groundless given the reality of today's world."

Solchaga added that "it is one thing for Spain to understand the Argentine position on the way to handle the foreign debt issue, and quite another thing for Spain to support unilateral movements, which, by the way, have not taken place at all."

In comments to *Noticias Argentinas* before participating in a luncheon hosted by the Spanish Chamber of Commerce, the Spanish economy minister concluded by stating that debt cancellation "is not a problem we are currently considering."

EEC Commissioner Cheysson Concludes Visit

Holds News Conference

PY290229 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1842 GMT 28 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Oct (NA)—Claude Cheysson, EEC Commissioner for Latin America, today said that an eventual moratorium, or other unilateral measure, by debtor countries would isolate them from the world economic community and confront them with "terrible economic problems that I would not be sure how to solve."

Cheysson praised the Argentine Government austerity measures and added that he is convinced that the improvement of the present situation of the country "will come from the outside, from the industrialized world."

Claude Cheysson, former French foreign minister and now responsible for EEC relations with Latin America, held a news conference at noon today. This is the second and last day of his visit to Argentina. He said that the fact that goods from one EEC member country (the UK) are treated differently in Argentina "than goods of other EEC countries" creates "a juridical problem" for the EEC.

He made clear, however, that this does not affect the benefits Argentina receives in the form of preferential tariffs from the EEC

Cheysson talked to journalists in a downtown Buenos Aires hotel after attending the opening ceremony of the EEC-Argentine Joint Commission at the Foreign Ministry. Foreign Minister Dante Caputo also attended the ceremony.

In the afternoon, the EEC commissioner again met with Caputo; talked with Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille; and made protocol visits to Edison Otero, the Senate's acting president, and to Juan Carlos Pugliese, Chamber of Deputies president.

In the evening, Cheysson had dinner at French Ambassador Antoine Blanca's residence with the ambassadors of the other EEC countries. This was his last public activity in Buenos Aires before returning to Brussels early tomorrow morning.

Cheysson said that the EEC is not ready to submit proposals regarding the foreign debt "because creditor countries, not only European ones, have the main responsibility."

Cheysson admitted that limitations imposed on debtor countries not only affect those countries but the entire world.

Cheysson stressed "there is no doubt that the burden of the debt is unbearable for our economies, but we expect that you will want to remain with the free market system; that is, that you will respect previous commitments. We want debt negotiations to be conducted only between debtors and creditors."

The EEC commissioner reiterated that the present stock market crisis "could create new elements," including the pressure of public opinion on industrialized countries, particularly the United States, to reduce interest rates.

Cheysson said he was "greatly pleased" by President Reagan's recent declaration regarding the balancing of the U.S. budget and tax increases.

The fact that the U.S. Government has made that decision "proves that public opinion is pressuring the government to balance the budget."

Cheysson said that "the reduction of interest rates will have very interesting consequences for you and us, because it will facilitate an easier flow of financial assistance to productive activities."

Cheysson considered the reduction "just" because countries like Argentina contracted their loans at 4 or 5 percent interest. "If we could return to those levels things would be as they were in the beginning," he said.

"I hope that public pressure to keep interest rates down will hold firm," he emphasized.

Cheysson also said that the November presidential summit of Contadora and Contadora Support Group countries in Acapulco will be "very interesting."

Cheysson said the meeting will make a call "directed to all industrialized countries responsible for the world economy, and if part of that call is directed at Europe in particular, Europe will have to meet its responsibilities."

The EEC commissioner said that Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, who today began an official visit to Argentina, "also has a very clear view of the problem and his influence in the community is very important."

Cheysson predicted that the presidents attending the Acapulco summit will vindicate the idea of a political treatment of the debt issue and "will point out the responsibility of industrialized countries in the prevailing economic disorder, which aggravates the problem of the debt."

Regarding Argentina, the EEC commissioner praised "the very important progress in adjusting" the economy with "austerity and strictness."

Cheysson stressed: "I am convinced that Argentina can go further in this matter" but the "possibilities for improvement are outside, in the industrialized world."

Cheysson also stressed "it would be very serious" for the world economy if any debtor countries decide not to pay their debt.

Cheysson said "these countries would isolate themselves from the rest of the world and from the free market economy." "It would also mean a reduction of production and of world solidarity," he added.

Cheysson said that many industrialized countries may not (repeat: may not) suffer the economic consequences of an eventual moratorium, and "if they adopt a very selfish stance, they may very well ignore the isolation to which they may be subjected by parts of the world."

Cheysson said: "This would be a considerable step backward for civilization," and added that "everything possible has to be done to avoid the breaking down of the economic order and to make it possible for these countries to remain in the free market economy."

"If they isolate themselves, they will suffer terrible economic problems and I cannot imagine how these countries will be able to solve them," Cheysson said.

"Countries have never benefited from isolation; neither have the countries isolating them received benefits. Just think of the attempt to isolate Cuba. If the isolation includes many countries, the consequences could be dramatic," Cheysson said.

Cheysson said he did not see any reason to force a situation of isolation and reiterated the will to solve the current problem of high interest rates.

The EEC commissioner reiterated the existence of "mutual responsibility" between debtors and creditors, but added that "this does not solve the problem" unless "they agree to modify their contract."

Regarding the damage to Argentine relations with the EEC because of the interruption of commercial relations with the UK, Cheysson said "this does not affect the preferential tariffs that benefit" our country.

Cheysson added that Argentina "benefits from the general preferential tariffs just as the nations of the Group of 77."

Cheysson said the EEC has just modified some tariffs for Argentine agricultural products and increased quotas with reduced tariffs for some products such as fish, meat, and bran.

"The special relationship between one EEC country and Argentina does not affect the preferential tariffs for Argentine products," Cheysson stressed.

He said that "it is a bilateral problem between Argentina and the UK, and it must be solved by them."

Cheysson made that comment in his speech at the Foreign Ministry today during the inauguration of sessions of the EEC-Argentine Joint Commission. He said that "the fact that goods from one EEC member country (the UK) are treated differently than the goods of other EEC member countries creates a juridical problem for the EEC."

Departs for Brussels

PY291737 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] Claude Cheysson, who is responsible for relations between the EEC and Latin America, left the country today. After a 2-day official visit to Argentina, Cheysson left for Brussels.

The only statement he made on departing was that he was satisfied and happy with the visit.

Explosives, Ammunition Found in Resistencia

PY291804 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] In an operation conducted in a house located in the southeastern part of Resistencia, Chaco Province, the police seized a large number of grenades and heavy-caliber ammunition. A former Army corporal was reportedly arrested in the operation.

Despite the secrecy with which the police are conducting this case, it was learned that last night several police cars and explosive brigade personnel surrounded a house located at 1729 Obligado Street, in Resistencia. This spectacular police mobilization shocked the people of the area. The police have neither denied nor confirmed this case.

One of the neighbors reported that a former Army corporal was arrested when the house was raided. He said that the corporal's surname is Gomes. He added that the police found a selection of explosives inside the house.

According to what has been learned, the detained corporal was taken to a police precinct and placed at the disposal of Resistencia Federal Judge Norberto Gimenez, who is presiding over the case.

Bolivia

Interior Minister Criticizes Judicial Branch

PY292359 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] Interior Minister Juan Carlos Duran has said that the judicial branch does not always fulfill its duties. Duran made this statement in reply to remarks by the president of the Supreme Court with regard to why the judicial branch has had some problems in its operation.

Minister Duran said that as a member of the cabinet he has great respect for the judicial branch because it is one of the branches of the government. However, he added that there have been proven cases where some judges did not fulfill their duties. Some of these judges are being tried in Sucre for fomenting drug trafficking in the Huanchaca case.

[Begin Duran recording] That is right, the accusations were made by the executive branch through the prosecutors office because the judicial branch is a separate branch. You know that the government is made up of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches, which are autonomous. Each branch has its own field and its own jurisdiction. [end recording]

Military Promotions Approved by Senate

PY291439 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] The Senate has approved the military promotions proposed by the president of the Republic for Army and Air Force generals and Navy admirals. The list of 20 candidates was fully approved based on a report prepared by the National Defense Committee, comprised of MNR [Nationalist Revolutionary Movement] and ADN [National Democratic Action] senators.

Army Brigade Generals Jorge Moreira Rojas, Luis Cordero Montellano, Tito Justiniano Jijena, and Gustavo Arrazola Valenzuela were promoted to major generals.

Air Force Brigade Generals Victor Hugo Balderrama Casanova, German Callejas Fuentes, Maximo Garcia Bonilla, Edgar Franco Montenegro, and Carlos Villarroel Navia were promoted to major generals.

Navy Rear Admiral Douglas Estremadoiro Garcia was promoted to vice admiral.

Army Colonels Guillermo Loayza Ramos, Crisologo Rojas Zapata, Franz Ordonez Carrion, Carlos Crespo Pacheco, and Edgar Balderrama Cobarrubias were promoted to brigade generals.

Air Force Colonels, graduated from Staff School, Ernesto Mendoza Meneses, Alcides Pardo Antelo, and Luis Gomez Eroas were promoted to brigade generals.

Navy Captains Orlando Villarroel Quinteros and Francisco Mariaca Salas were promoted to rear admirals.

The Senate Defense Committee's report states that the president's proposal for promotions to Army and Air Force major and brigade generals as well as to Navy admirals opens an equivalent number of vacant posts for further promotions. According to the Defense Committee, the officers' military records justify the decision made by the organizations in charge of evaluating the military officers' performance.

However, despite this justification, and the fact that the promotions were discussed in a closed-door session yesterday, it is known that the MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] and FRI [Revolutionary Front of the Left] senators disapproved some of the promotions. The Senate nonetheless approved all the promotions.

Brazil

Bresser on Possible Agreement With Creditors

PY300100 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] Finance Minister Bresser Pereira today opened the National Monetary Council meeting and took the opportunity to talk about the renegotiation of the foreign debt.

Bresser explained that Brazil has one of two choices open to it. The first choice is for Brazil to make a token payment. This would indicate the end of the moratorium. This proposal is supported by the international banks.

The second choice calls for Brazil to deposit part of the payment of interests in a neutral bank. That money would be liberated only after a final agreement between debtors and creditors is reached. Bresser Pereira added that he hopes to conclude the first part of the agreement by 15 November with the partial suspension of the moratorium.

[Begin Bresser recording] The Brazilian Government after [words indistinct] several proposals and making a provisional payment decided on a provisional agreement regarding the 1987 obligations. Finally, a proposal which was basically acceptable in principle emerged but the proposal is not yet well defined because it depends on conditions which were being negotiated. According to this proposal, Brazil will deposit in the BIS [Bank for International Settlements] in Basel $500 million and the private banks will deposit $1 billion in the same bank. This money would pay the interest for October, November, and December. This initial payment or initial deposit would be made only if we make significant progress in the negotiations. [end recording]

Reports of Planned Bombings Investigated

PY270152 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 26 Oct 87 p 2

[Text] Brasilia—The Eastern Military Command last week ordered the arrest of Captain Sadom Pereira Filho in Rio de Janeiro for critizing the government's economic policy and the low salaries paid by the Army. The Command also ordered an inquest into charges made by the magazine *"Veja"* that captains of the Officer Training School (ESAO) were planning to launch a wave of bomb attacks. According to *"Veja,"* these attacks were designed to force the government to grant salary increases higher than 60 percent, and they were not

implemented only because the government granted a 110 percent increase. *"Veja"* says Captain Jair Messias Bolsonaro was behind this plan. Bolsonaro had already been punished for writing an article for *Veja* in which he criticized the low salaries. The objective of these attacks would have been to show President Sarney that Army Minister Leonidas Pires Goncalves does not have any leadership over the Army, according to the wife of one of the officers involved.

General Carlos Olavo Guimaraes, chief of the Army Social Communications Center, said the charges are already under investigation. He added:

Depending on the outcome of these investigations, Capt Bolsonaro could be arrested again. We believe, however, that this is a highly fantasized story. No one would seek out a reporter before launching this type of attack, because he would be running an unnecessary risk and could jeopardize the success of the operation.

Gen Guimaraes said the troops were satisfied with the increase. He added that *"Veja"* erroneously reported that the increase was given after the invasion of the Apucarana (Parana State) town hall by soldiers under the command of Captain Liuz Fernando Walter de Almeida. Capt Pereira and Capt Almeida were arrested on the same day.

Gen Guimaraes said Capt Pereira was punished because he handed a letter to his commander complaining about low salaries. Capt Pereira's action was regarded as a violation of Army regulations. Guimaraes insisted that the actions taken by the two captains were not related.

According to *"Veja,"* under "Operation Blind Alley" ["Operacao Beco sem Saida"] dynamite attacks were to be launched at the Vila Militar, at the Agulhas Negras Military Academy, and in several barracks, while trying not to injure anyone. The existence of this plan was confirmed by Capt Bolsonaro and by another captain. The operation was to be launched if the increase was under 60 percent.

"Veja" contends that the two captains followed virtually the same procedures to get the attention of the authorities. Yet, while Capt Almeida boisterously released the document containing his demands, Capt Pereira chose to hand his demands to his superior. Reporter Cassia Maria talked with two officers and with Ligia, the wife of "Sheriff" (an officer who did not want to identify himself).

Speaking to the reporter, Ligia said: Lives will not be endangered. There will be only minor explosions to scare Army Minister Pires and to show President Sarney that Pires does not have any leadership over the Army troops.

Capt Bolsonaro added: We have a minister who is incompetent and a racist as well. Our Army is a national shame, and the Army minister is becoming another Pinochet.

During this conversation, it became clear that this group of officers fully supports former President Joao Figueiredo, and that Capt Bolsonaro is linked to Gen Newton Cruz, former chief of the SNI. Bolsonaro said the troops that supported Capt Pereira in Apucarana "are not naive." Commenting on the possibility of resuscitating "Operation Blind Alley," Bolsonaro said: "We are thinking about waiting until November to see what happens."

Gen Guimaraes questioned Gen Cruz' alleged connection with this group of officers or with the group led by former President Joao Figueiredo.

Guimaraes said: I think "Nini" [a nickname for Gen Cruz] broke off with Figueiredo.

Bolsonaro Denies Involvement

PY271533 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 26 Oct 87 p 2

[Text] Captain Jair Bolsonaro, 33, to whom *Veja* attributes the confirmation of the existence of "Operation Blind Alley" [Operacao Beco sem Saida], yesterday told *O Globo*: "This is very serious. *Veja* must explain this. It must be investigated." Wearing shorts and a T-shirt, and accompanied by his wife Rogeria, 27, Capt Bolsonaro was watching the soccer game between Vasco and Fluminense in his apartment at the Vila Militar.

"You know that a military officer cannot make any statement. It means jail. I have nothing to say," he answered, humorously referring to his 15-day imprisonment last year because of an article published by *Veja*. Asked about the planned dynamite attacks, he expressed surprise, opened his eyes widely, and said:

"But this is something that has to do with that magazine. Does it mention my name, by chance? Does it say I said something?" he asked.

Receiving an affirmative answer from the reporter, his wife exclaimed: "Oh..." After a few seconds of silence, Bolsonaro said he is talking to the press only out of courtesy, and he will make an official statement only with permission from General Mario Sergio Rodrigues de Mattos, commander of the Officer Training School [Escola de Aperfeicoamento de Oficiais—ESAO], to defend himself.

"I could be arrested for making any statement. I cannot talk to you. *Veja* cites my name every so often because of last year's article, but I am not aware of this week's article. And I cannot say anything without authorization."

Asking to read the telex from Sao Paulo, which the reporter was carrying, Bolsonaro, who has confirmed his admiration for General Newton Cruz, said he cannot support former President Joao Figueiredo because he has no political leanings.

"Would I, a captain, say something about that? I have nothing to hide. I am annoyed by these things that tarnish my own reputation and that of the Army. Now, I could escape by seizing a helicopter and going away. I am blamed for everything. My name is everywhere. I have three children. How could I plant a bomb somewhere? Only if I were a madman. This is not the right path to follow. This must be investigated. There must be inquiry into the charges. Do not write anything, because the more I speak the more complicated things become, and you are going to get me into a mess."

Asked about "Sheriff" [pseudonym of an officer] and Ligia, who reportedly participated in the interview granted to *Veja*, he said: "I have nothing to say." He then put on his jeans and left on his motorcycle to find the ESAO commander "to explain the situation and ask for permission to make a statement in his own defense."

The commander, however, was neither at his house nor at ESAO. At the address provided by *Veja*, where the interview reportedly took place between the reporter, and the captains and Ligia, the wife of "Sheriff" Captain Fabio, who did not want to give his surname and is Ligia's husband, would not even open the door fully. "I do not know what you are talking about. Excuse me," he said and closed the door.

Ligia, however, reappeared and confirmed that they are very good friends of Capt Bolsonaro. "Oh, yes. We are very good friends. Extremely good friends."

Military Ministers on Military Role in State

PY261303 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Oct 87 p 6

[Excerpt] Brasilia—Aware that Brazil is going through a "delicate period in which a constitution is being drafted," Aeronautics Minister Brigadier Octavio Moreira Lima said: "As an institution, the Armed Forces cannot be indifferent to this process of social reformulation," particularly when "basic principles of security and nationality are being discussed as if the fatherland were an abstract concept, undermind by minor interests."

Minister Moreira Lima made this statement during a ceremony commemorating Pilot's Day yesterday in Brasilia. The ceremony was attended by President Jose Sarney.

Although the Constituent Assembly congressmen had already left the Air Base to attend the installation of the new ministers at the Planalto Palace, when he read his speech, Minister Moreira Lima included some messages to them. He said: "This uniform, which shows that we are committed to certain tasks and that our honor is committed to carrying them out, does not prevent us from seeking to conciliate, as citizens, democratic freedom with security."

Minister Moreira Lima expressed his confidence that, "strengthened by cooperation, the Brazilian society will build a nation on the bases already set, and consolidate the rights of individuals."

The minister said that, more important than acquiring new equipment, is "to work on human resources, giving them something to fight for, and a faith. This is the only strategy that, in a short time, produces results consistent with the degree of stimulation received."

Acting Army Minister General Ericssen's speech addressed professional matters only. He said: "As in the past, the Armed Forces are looking to the future, in tune with the nation, united, determined, and confident." [passage omitted]

National Data Processing Policy Firm

PY270217 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Oct 87 p5

[From the Brasilia agency]

[Excerpt] On assuming his post as the new science and technology minister on 23 October, Deputy Luiz Henrique da Silveira stressed that the national data processing policy will be maintained. Henrique stated: "The Brazilian people are determined to reserve the data processing market." According to Henrique, his main mission is to continue the projects of his predecessor and to provide more incentives in scientific and technological development, mainly in the data processing sector. [passage omitted]

PFL Decides To Continue Supporting Government

PY300006 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 1500 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] The PFL has decided to continue to support the goverment after a national party leadership meeting today in Brasilia. The party also decided that the national convention will be held after the new constitution is ready.

Today, the 121 members of the national leadership decided to support the goverment in accordance with the tendency shown by the rank and file. PFL President Senator Marco Maciel expressed the need to keep the party united. The same position was reiterated by Minister Aureliano Chaves.

Chaves added that the country is going through a period of transition and that the PFL has a commitment to the transition and to the Constituent Assembly. After the meeting, which lasted 1 and 1/2 hours the PFL decided by acclamation to continue supporting the goverment.

[Begin recording] [Antonio Carlos Magalhaes] It is a logical decision aimed at guaranteeing a democratic transition, strengthening the party to participate in the 1988 municipal elections and also preparing the candidate we already have for the presidential elections.

[Maciel] As president of the party, I must be concerned with mantaining unity and obeying the decisions of the party. This does not mean that we do not have the right to study the decisions made. This is how we operate.

[Chaves] We have a commitment with the transition process and in assisting the goverment, provided that the goverment works as an instrument for transition. [end recording]

Chile

University of Chile Executive Board Resigns

PY291238 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish
0930 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Excerpt] Last night the members of the University of Chile's executive board tendered their resignations. The board members place their posts at the disposal of President Augusto Pinochet in an effort to find a definite solution to the problem affecting this university.

The decision was reached after a 45-minute meeting with Education Minister Juan Antonio Guzman during which they analyzed the various points of view contained in a letter which the members of the executive board delivered to the chief of state.

After the meeting the education minister disclosed that the board members had announced their decision to resign in their letter. [passage omitted]

New University Rector Named

PY291736 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish
1600 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] Here is Raul Pena, reporting from our mobil unit No 014 at the Education Ministry:

[Begin relay] Thank you. Education Minister Juan Antonio Guzman has just disclosed here at the ministry that President Augusto Pinochet has accepted the resignation, submitted a few hours ago, of University of Chile rector Jose Luis Federici.

The education minister also disclosed that Professor Juan de Dios Vial Larrain, current dean of the Catholic University Philosophy School, has been appointed new rector of the University of Chile.

[Begin recording] [question by unidentified individual indistinct]

[Guzman] The president of the nation accepted the resignation of the members of the University of Chile executive board when I handed them to him. University rector Federici submitted his resignation this morning and the president accepted it and has appointed Juan de Dios Vial Larrain to be his replacement. [end recording]

This was the information disclosed a few minutes ago by Education Minister Juan Antonio Guzman. The president of the republic has accepted the resignation, submitted a few hours ago, of University of Chile rector Jose Luis Federici and appointed Juan de Dios Vial Larrain, current dean of the Catholic University Philosophy School, in his place.

Ban on Exiles Subject To Careno Release

PY290016 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish
1600 GMT 28 Oct 87

[Relay from Government House by Graciela Contreras]

[Text] Various reactions were prompted by information given and disseminated this morning by sources close to La Moneda Palace to the effect that the government will not release new lists of exiles allowed to return to the country as long as the case of kidnapped Colonel Careno remains unsolved.

A court decision prohibits any information on the issue.

This information was given in response to inquiries on new lists of exiles allowed to return to the country which the government was supposed to release.

Further on Release of Magazine Reporter

PY272205 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish
1600 GMT 27 Oct 87

[Text] My arrest was one of the most arbitrary cases involving a journalist.

This comment was made by journalist Monica Gonzalez of the magazine *Analisis*, who was released yesterday after being held in custody for 17 days.

Monica Gonzalez is facing charges filed by the government for allegedly slandering the president of the Republic.

According to trial Judge Marco Aurelio Perales, Gonzalez reportedly slandered the president in an interview with Christian Democratic Party Vice President Andres Zaldivar, which was published by *Analisis*.

Yesterday, the Appellate Court released Gonzalez on 15,000-peso bail. Monica Gonzalez was imprisoned at the Women's Penitentiary.

Gonzalez was interviewed this morning for Radio Chilena's 'Primera Plana' program shortly before participating in a demonstration sponsored by the press association.

[Begin Gonzalez recording] I think my arrest was one of the most arbitrary cases involving a journalist because, through this action, an attempt is being made to stop journalists from [words indistinct] criticizing General Pinochet, from criticizing the regime, and this is absolutely impossible. This is proof. We are all here. It will be impossible to silence, censure, or restrict the press. [end recording]

Gonzalez said that during her custody she received such a large number of expressions of solidarity that she ought to send a thank-you letter to General Pinochet.

My time in custody allowed me to reflect on the problems concerning the press and showed me that this situation not only involves the journalists, but the entire community, Monica Gonzalez said.

Gonzalez added that she will not make any changes in her professional activities.

More Reaction to Netherlands Envoy's Remarks

PY281137 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 27 Oct 87

[Excerpt] Acting Foreign Minister General Francisco Ramirez has said that the remarks made by Netherlands Ambassador to Chile Robert Fruin are out of place for an accredited representative of one country to another.

Ramirez added that this situation goes against basic diplomatic principles. He said that it is hard to understand why a diplomatic representative would make such remarks or meddle in affairs that are exclusively Chilean.

Ramirez said that the Foreign Ministry has strongly rejected Fruin's remarks concerning Chilean domestic affairs.

Gen Ramirez explained that this protest does not extend to the Netherlands Government because Ambassador Fruin made these remarks on a personal basis to a group of Netherlands congressmen who were visiting Chile.

The acting foreign minister said that the protest against this meddling was personally delivered to Fruin on Monday afternoon and a copy was sent to the chief of mission [of the Chilean Embassy] in the Netherlands for him to present to the Netherlands Foreign Ministry. [passage omitted]

Peruvian Armed Forces Chiefs of Staff Visit

PY290212 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 2200 GMT 28 Oct 87

[Text] The chiefs of staff of the three branches of the Peruvian Armed Forces arrived in Chile today to participate in the second round of talks between Peruvian and Chilean military leaders.

The high-ranking Peruvian officers arrived at Colonel Arturo Merino Benitez International Airport shortly after noon on a Peruvian Air Force plane.

FACH [Chilean Air Force] Chief of Staff General Pablo Saldias stated that this round of talks is aimed at reaching agreements that will promote mutual confidence, peace, and understanding between the two nations, permitting them to develop harmoniously.

Gen Saldias explained that the guidelines of the meeting and measures of mutual confidence must be approved during these talks.

Colombia

Patriotic Leader Shot To Death in Caqueta

PA292250 Paris AFP in Spanish 2027 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] Florencia, Colombia, 29 Oct (AFP)—The fatal shooting of Gerardo Cuellar, a leader of the leftist Patriotic Union (UP), was confirmed by the police in this capital of the southeastern Caqueta Department.

Cuellar, a deputy of the departmental assembly from the UP, a group created following peace pacts signed between the government and the FARC in 1984, was gunned down on a public street in front of several witnesses. The leftist leader was preparing to board a city bus when he was shot and killed by hired killers, who fled on a motorcycle. The police have not been able to identify the culprits.

The killing of Deputy Cuellar brings to 472 the number of UP leaders or members killed in the past 3 years in Colombia.

Presidential Adviser Meets With FARC Leaders

PA281958 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Oct 87

[Text] We have good news for peace in the country. At this time, Carlos Ossa Escobar, presidential adviser for rehabilitation and peace affairs, is meeting again somewhere in Colombia with the permanent secretariat of the so-called FARC. The site of the meeting is unknown. It is not in Casaverde in Meta Department. Details of the meeting are also unknown, but the dialogue between the government and the FARC has been resumed.

Meanwhile, Government Minister Cesar Gaviria Trujillo has announced to this newscast that the government will be holding talks with the Patriotic Union [UP] leaders in the next few hours. The exact time is unknown, but the government wants to speak with the UP again. The government is aware of the disagreements and the reservations that the UP might have, but it is willing to discuss them in a democratic and civilized manner. This opens a new political panorama for the good of the country.

As we close our newscast, we can state that the meeting between Carlos Ossa Escobar continues with the FARC representatives. They are discussing three basic points in an area of the Paramo de Sumapaz: the extension of the truce, a meeting of high-ranking government officials with members of the so-called Simon Bolivar Coordinating Board, and the suspension of some military operations in various areas of the country. For its part, the government is demanding the demobilization of the guerrilla groups in order to continue the dialogue and the truce in the country.

Government Decree Prohibits Bearing Arms

PA291958 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1914 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] Bogota, 29 Oct (DPA)—The Colombian Government today adopted a strong measure to counteract the violence in the country by prohibiting the bearing of weapons, even with permits.

The government prohibited the bearing of and possession of weapons 24 hours after it issued a decree that speeds up the payment of rewards to people who provide information leading to the arrest of criminals.

The measure includes [the bearing of weapons in] sessions of legislative bodies, meetings of political or religious committees, and in public meetings or spectacles.

The prohibition also extends to liquor stores, brothels, gambling halls, strikes, and other activities or demonstrations of a labor, political, student, and trade union nature.

The measure will also be applied to those people who, although bearing legally registered weapons, are under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

The decree establishes that the weapons for which there are permits must remain in the residence of the owner on days when there are popular elections for municipal mayors.

Ecuador

Regions Said Reporting 'Normal' Situations

PA290440 Quito Domestic Service in Spanish 1714 GMT 28 Oct 87

[Report by Enrique Herrera from La Voz del Upano in Macas, in the Eastern Region]

[Text] Good morning to the Radio Nacional del Ecuador Network audience, from the Ecuadoran Amazonian region, in Macas, capital of Moronas-Santiago Province. This is our report on today's situation. The situation remains normal in Moronas-Santiago Province's six cantons—Palora, Morona, (Cucuas?), Santiago, Limon, and (Tanza)—and in Gualaquiza. All the offices in Macas are working without incident, and activities are being conducted normally. Aside from the suspension of classes ordered by the Education and Culture Ministry, activities in the urban and rural sectors continue without problems. We can report that the situation is completely normal in Moronas-Santiago Province. Today, we will continue sending additional reports on the situation in Napo, Pastaza, and Zamora-Chinchipe Provinces. This was a report from Voz del Upano for the Radio Nacional Network.

Finally, we report to all citizens that in the main cities such as Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca, and others, calmness and tranquillity has prevailed since the early morning hours. The country is dealing with the position assumed by the Sole Workers Front, FUT, and other labor unions, which have declared a strike. As time passes, we can observe the gradual increase in commerical activity, as well as the normal operation of the various companies in Quito's northern and southern sections.

Reports from Guayaquil indicate that activities are normal; thus the strike has been partial. Nevertheless, to ensure the calmness and safety of the citizens, the police are carrying out control operations throughout the entire country, specifically in the main cities, according to the official reports.

It has also been reported that several enterprises in Quito are working normally; they did not join the strike called by the FUT for today, 28 October.

State of Emergency Lifted

PA291556 Paris AFP in Spanish 1525 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] Quito, 29 Oct (AFP)—The Ecuadoran Government today lifted the national state of emergency that it had imposed at midnight on Tuesday to deal with a 24-hour nationwide general strike held on Wednesday. The government had described the strike as illegal and political in nature.

Marco Lara, national secretary of public information, announced the lifting of the state of emergency, which had declared the entire country a national security zone, suspended constitutional guarantees, established prior censorship of the press, and militarized the country.

Paraguay

Brazilian Foreign Minister Signs Agreement

PY280004 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 27 Oct 87 p 12

[Text] The main objective of the 1-day visit Brazilian Foreign Minister Dr Roberto Abreu Sodre paid to Asuncion is a technical cooperation agreement that was signed at the Foreign Ministry this morning. Sodre is about to leave for Brasilia.

The agreement was signed by Sodre and Paraguayan Foreign Minister Dr Augusto Saldivar during a special ceremony that was attended by several ministers and high-ranking officials of the Brazilian and Paraguayan Governments. After the ceremony, the Paraguayan Government awarded Dr Abreu Sodre the Extraordinary Great Gross of the National Order of Merit.

According to the cooperation agreement—as ULTIMA HORA reported yesterday—both Paraguay and Brazil will promote the exchange of information and technical personnel for study, observation, research, and training; the transfer fo knowledge and technical experience; the implementation of programs, projects, and activities in the territory of one or both states; and other manners of technical cooperation that may be mutually agreed upon.

Speaking during the ceremony this morning, Foreign Minister Saldivar said, among other things, that "Paraguayan-Brazilian relations have been marked by work, development, and a common well-being; that is why those who execute the respective foreign policies of the two chiefs of state cannot stop or slow down this dynamic brotherhood that gets stronger every day." He added that "our meetings in Brazil, the signing of an accord for the establishment of a duty-free zone in Rio Grande, and the agreement that we have just signed mean the implementation of that policy, which will help us succeed in our undertakings." For his part, Dr Abreu Sodre said, among other things, that "the fraternal relations between Brazil and Paraguay, the permanent exchange of ideas and experience, and the analysis and evaluation of our interests and aspirations are an example of coexistence between sovereign states. The integration for which Brazil and Paraguay are working is being implemented in the awareness of the advantages of an increasingly close cooperation, with unequivocal results for regional development."

The Brazilian foreign minister was received by President Alfredo Stroessner today and was scheduled to return to Brazil at noon.

Colombian Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit

PY290043 Asuncion HOY in Spanish, 28 Oct 87 p 12

[Text] Asuncion, 28 Oct—Colombian Foreign Minister Julio Londono Paredes arrived yesterday from Montevideo on an official visit. He visited Itaipu to see the hydroelectric dam before coming to Asuncion. He made the trip from Itaipu to Asuncion by car in order to see the Paraguayan scenery and the country's development, he said.

In the afternoon, Londono Paredes met with his Paraguayan counterpart, Carlos A. Saldivar, and with the Paraguayan interior minister.

At the end of his meeting with Saldivar, Londono Paredes stated: "We discussed issues of common interest, especially in the field of economic cooperation. We addressed the possibility of Colombian aid to the Paraguayan Government, especially to organizations that can help in the development of the Chaco region. Furthermore, the experience of certain Colombian foreign trade enterprises can help promote Paraguayan production and exports."

Londono added: "We also analyzed the trade balance between our countries and the general Latin American political situation."

Speaking about Londono Paredes' visit, Saldivar stated: "It is another sign of the high level of our relations and of the role that President Stroessner's government plays at the regional and international level."

Saldivar noted: "We discussed the relations between our countries which are obviously affected by the distance between Paraguay and Colombia. We also discussed the possibility of making use of Colombian experience for the development of basins and regions, through the Colombian Autonomous Regional Corporation."

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